The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 3. JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA. NUMBER 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—13 DERBIGNY STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ☜

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

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Office United States Pensions—R. H Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Gorom, office Customhous building

United States Treasury in Louisiana —In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

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Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Cnstomhouse.

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Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.

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Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

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William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, Lieut.-Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

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R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice,

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police — Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second — Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 130 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseam, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveune.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Solmson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Marcy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Comuon.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Croscent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad —Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew' sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochsblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Coruer Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. Ne. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagntelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
*315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
*414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
*415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

THE SUMNER RESOLUTIONS

[From the Salem Register.]

The Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature, to whom were referred the petition for resinding the resolntions of 1872, in censure of Mr. Sumner's proposition relating to the United States battle flags, reported on Thursday through Mr. Norcross, of Worcester.

The committee state that the consideration of the case presented three questions: First, does the resolution virtually censure Mr. Sumner? which the committee answer in the affirmative, quoting the language of the resolution of the extra session to support their statements. The second question is, "Is it within the rightful province of the Legislature to annul expressions of sensure embodied in the form of a resolution adopted by a previous Legislature?"

The committee find numerous precedents in the action of Congress, and our own Legislature, where resolutions implying censure have been expunged, thus admitting the power of the Legislature to annul such record. Upon grounda of common sense and wisdam it would seem to be an essential prerogative of the Legislature to correct the errors of its predecessor, not only by repealing laws enacted without due consideration, but to rescind and annul resolutions that were ill-advised and which fail to meet the just approval of the people. The remaining question. "Ought the resolution to be rescinded and annuled," has received from the committee more attention. If justice to Mr. Sumner requires that the resolutions of censure be annulled, it will sooner or later be accomplished. The principle that found expression in the bill introduced in the Senate of the United States, and which gave rise to the sesolutions of censure, the committee found to have been publicly announced in the Senate so early as 1862 by a resolution offered by him in the United States Senate, a copy of which the committee submit; also of the bill of 1872 introduced by him, with a copy of the resolution in question. The resolution of 1862 is as follows:

Resolved, That in the efforts now making for the sestoration of Union and the establishment of peace throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the names of victories attained over our fellow-citizens should be placed upon the regimental colors of the United States.

The committee are unable to find that any change of opinion had been suggested by Mr. Sumner prior to his re-elected in 1863 or any other time, nor do they find that any public dissent from the opinion thus expressed had been manifested by the people of Massachusetts. His successive reelections after the annunciation of such sentiments would seem to signify an indorsement of his views by the people. The committee therefore ask whether Mr. Sumner may not have understood that such was the fact, and that his actlon was in full accord with the wishes of his constituency. The committee further states that the session at which the resolutions of censure were passed was called for a special purpose, and was necessarily hurried, and the disscussions of the resolutions shown that the act of Mr. Sumner was not rightly understood. The allusions to State regimental flags were conspicuous throughout the debate, and with those the bill of 1872 had nothing to do. The committee ask, Is it true that the legislation of Mr. Sumner's bill is an insult to the loyal soldiery? They say that the immense value of the services of that soldiery will only be appreciated when the fruits of their struggle shall have been fully secured in a reunited and perfected nationality. In this view is not the bill calculated to appreciate rather than depreciate their achievements? Is it necessary that the Government should perpetuate the humiliation of the men of the South who are hereafter to gather under the national colors in the standing army by continuing the names of battles thereon in which they or their kindred were vanquished:

Resolved, That the resolution passed December 18, 1874, at the extra session of the Legislature of that year, relating to a bill introduced in the Senate of the United States concerning the army registers and regimental colors of the United States. be, and hereby is, rescinded and annulled.

On Friday afternoon the report came up in the Senate, when Hon. George B Loring, the President, took the floor and delivered an eloquent and powerful speech in advocacy of the recommendation of the committee. He eulogized Mr. Sumner, and showed that his motives were very different from those that had been attributed to him. He cited the fact that the Romans yreserved all possible silence over their civil wars, and such also was the record of the armies of England. He then continued:

This English-rule is followed in France. No battle in civil war appears on any French flag. The same is true in Prussia; nor has Austria any battle with the Hungarians written on her colors. The rule seems to be universal. No battle in civil war can find a place on the regimental colors of a united people. This is the lesson taught by history and by national example.

And may we not charge, moreover, the views of Mr. Sumner on this matter, partly to the spirit of reconciliation which has constituted one of the most remakable features of the war and peace policy of the Americana Government and people. In nothing has our republic manifested its conscious strength more than in this. Without example or precedent we have conqured insurgents and then forgiven them. Whether this is dne to the confidence which the American people feel in their vital energy and strength of their form of government, or to the elevating influence upon the popular mind of the gneat philanthropic result of the was, I will not undertake to say. But it has borne along with irresistible force, statesmen, and warriors and people alike, and forms a contrast to the policy and necessity of other nations in the midsi of civil war, of which we have reason to be proud.

THE GRANGERS PLATFORM.

Mr. Wright, Grand Master of the State Grange of California, has written "a declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry," which the St. Louis Convention has unanimously adopted. The National Grange thereby becomes a great social union of nearly eight hundred thousand people. The platform announces that no Grange is a party organization, and that political questions are excluded from discussion. The only influence that the Order can have upon the politics of the country is through the education and development of individual character, each member being left at liberty to belong to any political party that will best carry out his principles. It is noticeable that while the platform proclaims the non-political character of the Order of Grangers, it announces that the principles taught by the Order underlie all true politics and all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

The Patrons of Husbandry are thereby a party devoted to the development of priciples, and not to the aid of political machinery. Politicians may learn that the Patrons will find principles to which they will adhere, but that they require some other body of men to furnish the party. If the Republican Party will annonnce its determination to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, and to execute measures for the amelioration of the industrial interest in which the Patrons are concerned, it may receive their suffrages. Otherwise they will vote with some other party.

The standard of development for the individual who comes out of the Grange lodge-room to be a voter is likely to be very high. While the Patron can be nothing industrially but a farmer, he has a human interest in his country and in mankind. He is always a progressive conservative, recognizing natural laws, and he cannot be a Communist or an agrarian. In order that he may arrive at a comprehension of right principles of citizenship when he is outside of his Grange, he is, when inside of it, taught to know the value of a higher manhood, and haxe a profound realization of the qualities of higher womanhood. Farming is to be made something lovable, and home an attraction. Economy in home and government is to be considered necessary, not mean. The Grange is to be a place for domestic meeting, a school for adults, a social caucus for the perfecting of plans of living and of laboring. It teaches a man to be neither selfish nor a bigot.

The industrial problems which are to influence the political action of the citizen Patron are very plainly announced, and their solution is suggested. The platform proclaims an agressive warfare against no class but that of the middlemen. Capital is to be fostered, but tyrannous monopolies, because they oppress the people, are to oe opposed. Earnest efforts are to be made for sustaining the great routes of transportation, and for creating new ones. But here the platform, being indefinite in its terms of statement, must be explained by the opening speech of Grand Master Adams, which, as we said last week, proposed that the Government should undertake to regulate the rates to be charged for transportation. For any party that offers to supplement political victory with a plan for opening channels of commerce, the Patron is by his lodge associations instructed to vote. The platform, however, offers no inducements for capital to become investtd in the construction of the new lines of transportation, or for the earning of money in old ones. What the Patrons will do if railways cease to be constructed by priqate enterprise is not plainly old. They will probably vote for Government aid.

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 13 DERBIGNY STREET NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper must be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body adjourned on Thursday, March 5th, *sine die*, and unless called in extra session before November, when their successors will be elected, may be supposed to have closed the labors of their term of service. This body, putting it as mildly as the facts allow, has been a turbulent one—born in, and of a revolution, they have not been out of harmony with the circumstances of their birth.

We are not prepared to express an opinion yet upon the character of the laws enacted and withhold comment of either censure or praise until we shall be more fully advised of what has been done.

SOCIAL.

A pleasant social re-union was had at the residence of Lieut.-Gov. Antoine on Monday night last, in compliment to Gov. Pinchback, given on the eve of his departure to Washington.

Among the gentlemen present were Governor Pinchback, Administrator Lewis, State Superintendent Brown, Senators Webber and Stamps, and Representatives Gair, Stewart, Mahony, Hon. J. P. Newsham, F. C. Antoine, and Capts. Canonge and Mason and others. Among the ladies we noticed Mrs. Lewis, Isabelle, Kenner, Browne, Boone and Hoggott, and Misses Kennedy, Dunn, Dora Smith, and Mrs. and Miss Hickman and Mrs. Seguer of Shreveport.

The gathering was rendered additionally attractive by the genial courtesies and warm hospitality of the affable host and amiable hostess Gov. Antoine and lady, and exceedingly enjoyable to all present. The good cheer of the occasion and the pleasant communion will not be soon forgotten by those present.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PRIVATE MARKETS.

The General Assembly has passed an act forbidding, within twelve squares of any public market—the establishment of any private market for the sale of meat or vegetables.

As there is no settled portion of the city that is not within twelve squares of a public market, this law substantially and really suppresses all private markets, and under one guise or other, limits the rights of citizens, both sellers and buyers, so as to give the present lessees of the public markets, a monopoly of the sale of all meats and vegetables that may be consumed by the people of the city. We do not propose, in this connection, to impurge the motives of the members of the General Assembly, voting for this bill, nor at present to assail the parties in whose interest the act seems to have been passed, but we must unequivocally express our disapproval of the bill.

No sanitary consideration justified the act, as appears from the report of the Board of Health, and private markets are, under the law and ordinances, subject to the same supervision and inspection as the public markets.

In our judgment this act, to the great inconvenience and expense of all classes, especially the poor, without necessity therefor, and without any offsetting benefit to the people or city, proceeds first to violate the contract, evidenced by the licenses held and paid for, entered into between the city and owners of private markets, and creates for the benefit of the few—the lessee of the public markets—an odious and illegal monopoly. We believe that a judicial decission will render this objectionable law inoperative.

THE TIMES, PICAYUNE AND GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

In an issue of the current week, the Picayune writes:

The Times speaks contemptuously and disparagingly of Pinchback's Senatorial pretensions, and rather exults in the disappointment of his mission to Washington. As the Times advisef our people to acquiesce in the situation in regard to the "Governor" and "Legislature," who hold their offices by the same tenure and on the same authority on which Pinchback's claims rest to a seat in the United States Senate, Pinchback may justly complain of a discrimination against him, which would appear to be in conflict with the Constitutional amendmeets. As Pinch was the Warwick who installed Kellogg Governor, and the Legislature ejected Gov. Warmoth, and under the order of Judge Durell created the Legislature, we think his claim is even superior to that of the other officials whom the Times advises our people to accept. If we must accept them, why oppose Pinch? If it be on personal grounds, such as have been indicated in the motion of Senator Morton, who, we ask of the same party, is entitled to throw stones at any other chief thereof? Or is it that a rule and course of action is applied to a colored man who aspired to be Senator of the United States? If Pinch's previous personal and official history is to be sifted and investigated, in order to discover proof of peccadilloes and departures from the path of a stern morality, and Spartan virtue, why should not like inquiries be made in regard to other Senators of a more pronounced Caucasian origin—and much more pronounced sinners—in the like course of questionable, but not the less authorized Radical manners and customs?

We publish this editorial from our contemporary as suggestive.

The Times and Picayune are both Democratic organs, and may, to that extent, be fairly supposed to contemplate furthering ultimately Democratic aimes, and neither is expected to appreciate the motives and work of Governor Pinchback, except as interest, personal or political, may influence them. But the former journal, under the guise of independent journalism, is more covert in its attacks against republicanism, and to that extent, more dangerous, giving as it does a quasi support to the existing State Government, while it loses no opportunity to impeach the motives and assail the integrity of the party that created the same. The Picayune, more pungent, slashing, and pronounced in its attacks, with more wit and priqnantcy, lacks the sinuosity and concealed venom of the Times, so suggestive of malice.

Our contemporaries in charging the evils that distress the State, upon the colored leaders and voters, confess the political power of the parties charged, And we suggest respectfully that the direct and feasible way to obtain relief, is not by unjust and harsh criticism of our people, but by the concession to us, by these representative papers and their followers, of the same honesty of purpose, that we accord to them; and the appreciative concert of action, appropriate thereto, for our recovery from common ills.

We say to our journalistic neighbors, if we are ignorant, enlighten us; if we are mistaken, correct us in our line of action, but vituperation, and unfair suspicion will not help the case. We have no public aimes that are hostile to the interests of the whites of this State; and no private ends, that belong to us as a race, that would not be better subserved by the good will of our own Caucassoin country-men; and that they have none looking to the weal of themselves or their children, that would not better thrive and prosper, if they would trust us and co-operate with us. The conceded evil in public affairs, either growing out of ignorance, prejudice or venality, and chargeable to no class or party exclusively, can be relieved only by united action of all good citizens, and that action must proceed upon the generous recognition by each class, of the sincerity and value of the other.

A Washington correspondent of the Ohio State Journal relates the following of a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, General Harding, of Illinois: "He was more persistent though less demonstrative in his opposition to lavish appropriations than E. B. Washburn. But on one occasion General Harding was observed voting squarly with the monopolists for some scheme or other, thus practically contradicting his proclaimed theories. Some one privately questioned him on the floor of the House as to this inexplicable proceeding. Pushing his abrupt body and not ravishingly handsome face toward his interrogator's ear, he said, in sotto voice: I have some eggs in that basket."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE FINANCES.

We said last week that the Republican party, although in complete possession of the government, and responsible for administration, has no financial policy. Yet the most pressing and important of all practical public questions is that of the finances, and the want of a clear and firm purpose upon the subject is therefore most injurious to the party. When the destruction of slavery was the paramount issue the Republican party was united in the great policy of non-extension, and the party was irresistible. That was, indeed, a simple question, in which the moral element was necessarily prominent, while the management of the finances, including the foreign and domestic revenue laws, the currency, the payment of the debt, and all that relates in any way to the credit and the pecuniary operations of the government, are subjects in which the moral element is often felt to be obscure, and upon which there is little general knowledge and endless speculation. This, indeed, is so deeply felt that there are many most intelligent persons who suppose that there are and can be no principles upon the subject, and that whatever is said is only more or less intelligent guessing. Even Senators flout "book-learning" upon finance, and wish to test "theory" by "experience," not seeing the absurdity of their assumption that their little personal observation is experience, while the observation of the most sagacious men of various times and countries, profoundly studied, analyzed, and collated by trained and master minds, is mere "theory."

Yet however abstruse doctrines of finance may seem to be, and however various opinions may be as to details and measures, the fact always remains that the party of administration is bound, for its own interest, to hold some clear and definite policy upon the subject. In the present situation of the country, for instance, all measures should look either to expansion or to a definite return to a specie basis. If Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is a Republican in proposing inflation, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is certainly not a Republican in resolutely opposing it; and what is Senator Boutwell, in advocating drifting? To say that they are all equally good Republicans is to say that there is no Republican policy upon the most vital question of the hour. It is to make agreement upon the settled issues of ten years ago, and not upon the unsettled issues of to-day, the measure of party fidelity. But this suggests a serious question for Republicans.

If, after the most earnest and exhaustive debate of the session, Congress should finally decide upon a policy of inflation, what would be the position of anti-inflation Republicans? They would have voted against the policy declared by the party upon the most important of present questions; and the ground of their voting would be that in their judgment such a policy was fatally injurious to the prosperity and the morality of the country. As party men they would share the responsibility. How would they excuse themselves to their constituents and to themselves? Could they seriously say that they did not agree with the party upon the great question of to-day, but that they were fully in accord with it upon the issue of the extension of slavery into the Territories? It is true that when another election came they might say that as the alternative was still the Republican or the Democratic party, they preferred the former. But that would be a frank confession that they supported the Republican party not because they approved its principles and policy, but as a choice of evils. That, however, is not the way in which parties are maintained, or party success achieved.

But if the debates in Congress show that the Republican party has now no financial policy, we remind our friends there that it has had a financial policy, definite and decided, upon which it appealed for the support of the country, and which is the only sound and honorable policy that can be adopted. When paper money was made a legal tender it was with the universal and distinct understanding that it was a dire necessity of pressing war, an indispensable temporary expedient for the national safety. There was not a patriotic and thoughtful man in the country who did not feel that the very first duty of a fortunate issue of the war would be the promptest possible return to a specie basis. And the act of February 25, 1862, which made the greenbacks a legal tender except for duties on imports and interest, was based, as Senator Sherman says, upon coin. They were convertible into six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold. When Senator Morton, at the West, and General Butler, at the East, hinted something inconsistent with the perfect faith of the government, they were instantly silenced by the sentiment of the party. The act of April 12, 1866, meant a return to the specie basis; but the action of Secretary M'Culloch was such that Congress in 1868 withdrew the power. This was followed, however, by the declaration of President Grant, in his inaugural address, that the return to a specie basis, "as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, must be provided for." And that there should be no further question as to the intention of the government in Republican hands, the act of March 18, 1869, solemnly pledges the public faith to the payment of the notes in coin at the earliest practicable period. And the Republican National Convention, on the 5th of June, 1872, declared that we "confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments."

There is no question as to the declared policy of the Republican party upon this subject hitherto; and there can therefore be no doubt that when Senators Ferry and Morton and Mr. Kelley and General Butler propose expansion, and some of them deride a gold basis for the currency, although they may be wise men and great statesmen, they oppose the declared Republican policy as much as if in other days they had favored squatter sovereignty or sustained the Dred Scott decision. We do not deny that the attitude of such leaders, and the proposal of the Committee of Ways and Means to legalize the issue of the reserve, show that it can no longer be called the accepted policy of the party. But has Congress, have thoughtful Republicans, fully considered what would be the result of a definite renunciation of that policy? The party in Connecticut has just declared that "there ought to be no further increase of the paper currency of the country," and that Congress should secure the early resumption of specie payment. That has been until now the Republican position. Will the desertion of it perpetuate Republican ascendency? —Harper's Weekly.

HAPPY EVERY DAY.—Sidney Smith cut the following from a newspaper, and preserved it for himself: "When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year. And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 beings happy—at all events for a time."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Members of the State Central Executive Committee are hereby notified to meet at No. 13 Dryades street, (up stairs) this morning at 10 o'clock, sharp. Important business will be submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Chairman.

SCRAPS.

JOHN MCDONOUGH, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE, 1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.

Study, in your course of life, to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity.

Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessings and riches will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator. Without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being should be to live wisely, soberly, and righteously.

BE MODEST AND SENSIBLE.—Do not be above your business, no matter what that may be, but strive to be the best in that line. He who turns up his nose at his work quarrels with his bread and butter. He is a poor smith who quarrels with his own sparks; there's no shame about any honest calling; don't be afraid of soiling your hands, there's plenty of soap to be had. You cannot get honey if you are frightened at bees, nor plant corn if you are afraid of getting mud on your boots. Above all, avoid laziness. There is plenty to do in this world for every pair of hands placed in it, and we must so work that the world will be richer because of our having lived in it.

BIG BOYS.—Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection, I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody, plainly, that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" bad who began by falling in love with his mother.

Things are pretty well balanced in this world as far as taking comfort goes, and I begin to believe that, high or low, all have their tribulations. Fishes are hooked, worms are trodden on, birds are fired at. Worry is everywhere. Poor men's wives worry because the bread won't rise or the stove won't draw, or the clothes-line breaks, or the milk burns, or the pane of glass is mended with putty, or they can't afford to hire help. Rich men's wives worry because the preserve-dish is not of the latest pattern, or because somebody finds out how a party-dress is trimmed before the party happens, or because some grandee's wife overlooks them, or because their help *sarses 'em*, breaks up tea-sets, spoils dinners, gets drunk, and cuts up sheets into under-clothing. Causes vary, but *worry* averages about the same. The scale of miles is different on different maps, but places remain just so far apart, and so do Humanity and Content.—Mrs. Dias.

Sydney Smith was one of the most jovial men of the day. He has been called the "laughing philosopher." No man who has lived within the last half century could set the table in a roar with his wit, and jokes, and puns, better than Sydney. He, too, could eat and drink, as he himself expressed, with a "six-parson power;" but in the prime of his days he became a total abstainer. Lady Holland sympathizing with him, he thus writes to her: "Many thanks, my dear, for your kind anxiety respecting my health. I not only was never better, but never half so well in my life; indeed, I find I have been ill all my life without knowing it. Let me state some of the good arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I now sleep like a baby or a ploughboy. If I wake, no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and pleasant recollections. If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks and undergo greater exercise without fatigue. My understanding is improved. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it. I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood or look out for some one who will bore or depress me. Pray leave off fermented liquors; the stomach is quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distension.

ADVICE TO YOUNG SKATERS.—Never try to skate in more than one direction at once.

Eat a few apples for refreshment's sake while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice for fast skaters to break their shins over.

There is no law to prevent a beginner from sitting down whenever he is so inclined.

Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock 'em down. It makes great fun, and they like it.

If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water were boiling hot.

If your skates are too slippery, buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs until you find a pair that is not slippery.

In sitting down, do it gradually. Don't be too sudden; you may break the ice.

When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. That will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose.

Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak until you get thoroughly warmed up, then throw it off, and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold.

After you get so you can skate tolerably well skate three or four hours—skate frantically—skate till you can't stand.

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. EDITOR—

Does not simple, even-handed justice demand of you, a favorable notice of the "Annual Report" of the Hon. W. G. Brown, Superintendent of Public Education? True, the Report "speaks for itself," yet, this admission does not obviate, nor preclude the duty of awarding to it the honorable mention it so richly deserves.

Although but little more than a year in office, and that a year of troubled and perplexing events, Mr. Brown exhibits such a thorough acquaintance with all the minute and complicated details of the department, such a correct appreciation of the high demands of duty, as fills us with an admiration mingled with a pleasing astonishment. Every impartial man—every one disposed to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," on reading the Report, must and will pronounce it to be the work of a master-hand, and rank him, as he is, "a peer among peers."

The pure sentiments of heart, and the strong thoughts of a matured mind, are clothed in language so pure and classically chaste, so free from coarse vituperation and unnecessary blame, that all must admit he is "a gentleman and scholar."

Justice and mercy sit so evenly in his out-spoken condemnation of error and crime, we feel at a loss which to praise most, "the justice or the grace."

We have read many Annual Reports on the subject, written by men justly distinguished for wisdom, learning, and refinement of thought, as well as for practical knowledge, but never read one that exhibited those enviable qualities in higher perfection, than this of the Hon. W. G. Brown.

A CITIZEN.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company;

(Incorporated August 17, 1863.)

CLASS C.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, March 7, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
40 prizes of	500 are		20,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are		$2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are		900
270 Prizes, amounting to		$30,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

☞ Orders to be addressed to

"Louisiana State Lottery Company,"
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,

☞ Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2 00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6 00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

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BOYS AND GIRLS, subscribe for the BOYS' JOURNAL. Only 25 cents a year. Address, Mereness Bros., Martinsburg, New York.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

JOURNALISTIC NOTICES

FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The New Orleans Republican greets the first issue of our paper as follows:

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN REDIVIVUS.

"We are glad to be able to announce to the Republican party the revival by Senator Pinchback of that able exponent and champion of our cause, the Weekly Louisianian. The records of the editor and of the Louisianian itself are too well known to our readers to need an introduction at our hands. Both can be depended upon where the battle rages the fiercest, and we offer to our contemporary Surry's *sententious* greeting to Lord Marmion on the eve of the great battle of Flodden, "Welcome to danger's hour," for we are on the eve of a contest for political supremacy in this State. The Louisianian has dealt stalwart blows heretofore on the right side, and the initial number of the resuscitated journal shows there has been no abatment of vigor occasioned by its long rest from active strife. In his greeting the editor lays down the rules for his guidance, and expresses himself so well that we trust he will pardon us for borrowing liberally from him. He may take the same liberty with us on any occasion when, in his judgment, such may be necessary."

The New Orleans Times quoting our position as a journal fairly, but accompanying the same wth some spiteful flings at Gov. Pinchback says:

"He has revived the Louisianian, "owned, edited and managed by colored men," and published every Saturday at No. 13 Derbigny street. In his revival greeting he sets forth that "the same substantial reason that made the orginal issue of the Louisianian, a necessity to the colored people of Louisiana still exist and demand the resumption of its publication.

While expressing confidence in the broad and generous principles of Republicanism, Pinchback intimates that party organizations must be held subordinate to party principles, and adds; "There is no guarantee that party machinery, no matter how honorable and dignified the purpose to which it is ostensibly applied, may not be used by selfish men to the public detriment, unless prevented by the vigilance of the people."

* * * * * * *

It is by no means impossible that he has been obliged to bear more than his share of the general party load of public obloquy, but from the cloud of smoke which has hung around him the existence of some fire must be inferred. But however great his shortcomings in the past he is determined to pursue higher aims in the future. He says that "growth is the condition of life, and when a party does not embrace in its programme the living issues of the hour and does not incorporate in its strength the new forces constantly springing up in public affairs the party, so derelict, becomes effete and loses its power to accomplish the beneficent mission for which it was formed."

Hence he speaks kindly of the Grange movements as reformatory in their character; promises to earnestly advocate retrenchment and reform in State and National affairs; declares that taxation must be reduced, and that the governments—State and Federal—must be economically and honestly administered.

This is a programme which all good citizens will endorse.

One of the colored leaders in South Carolina has written a letter warning his race of the dangers which await them in the near future, unless they now take measures to secure a voice in affairs wherever the whites are in the majority by the adoption of minority representation. This advise is timely, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of both races, that it will be followed. Negro supremacy in South Carolina has not been an unmixed blessing, and when the whites obtain the numerical superiority, as they shortly will from immigration, they are not likely to be any more liberal in their policy than the blacks have been. Unless the blacks now permit the whites their proportionate participation in affairs, they are certain in their turn to be entirely excluded, and the relations of the races will thus be always disturbed. Major Delany has proved himself a sincere and intelligent friend of his race by the advice he has given them on this matter, and we hope he will have the assistance of such enlightened colored men in his State as Mr. Elliott in the task he has undertaken. If the negroes now having the power will base the government of South Carolina on the whole people, their capacity for public affairs will never be denied in the future.—[N. Y, Times.]

The above from the Times will apply equally to those States wherein the whites have the majority, such for instance as New York as to South Carolina where the blacks have the larger number. Politically in New York State a colored man has no chance. South Carolina sends two white Senators as do all the southern States excepting now Mississippi and Louisiana, and in the case of Louisiana the northern Republicans coming from States wherein colored men are hopelessly in the minority, have failed to followed the precedents established by the Senate, and to-day a colored man bearing the credentials not unlike those recognized as good for white men in the House of Representatives is kept waiting for admission to his seat in the Senate. When Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator elect, comes up from Mississippi with credentials from Gov. Ames we would not be greatly surprised if some Senator like the Senator from Connecticut, who is opposed to the Civil Rights bill, would first demand an investigation as to the legality of the election of Gov. Ames—a question upon which much rancor and bitter feeling were shown in the State of Mississippi last fall—and to keep Mr, Bruce waiting until the negro haters of the Senate have exhausted their rhetoric on the subject.—[New National Era.]

SOBER AND PERTINENT.

We subjoin and publish on our editorial page a leader from that sterling Republican journal the National Era, published at Washington, D. C.

The questions so patent and so vital to our whole community, white and colored, is so fairly stated, and so soberly and justly treated, that we bespeak a careful reading of the Era's article by all classes. Herein, is indicated the remedy of the ills we suffer from corrupt man:

SOUTH CAROLINA.

There is a chronic disposition on the part of many of the editors of leading Republican journals—such, for instance, as the New York Times—to attempt to make the negroes as a race responsible for corruption in the management of public affairs wherever any number of them are voters. The disposition to condemn a whole race for bad acts of individual members of it, and to fail to credit it for abilities and honesty displayed by it, is so manifestly unjust as to excite our wonder at such a paper as the New York Times—managed and edited by able and, when not warped by prejudice, just men—using its columns for the purpose of holding up to contempt, not the guilty perpetrators of wrongs, but the race with which the wrong doers are identified.

That we are living in an age of corruption in public affairs, whether under Democratic rule or Republican control, the charges of fraud; the investigations; the seizure of business establishments; the Credit Mobilier suits not confined to any one part of the country, all testify. Charges of fraud and corruption are as rife against white men as against black men, and if the whole race of black men is to be condemned and "negro supremacy" to be deplored because it may be true that a few black men have followed the example of white men and proved themselves rascals, we are unable to decide why in the name of Inexorable Justice, white supremacy is not equally deplorable.

The New York Times has been foremost in bringing about a reform in New York City, and of ridding that great commercial centre of the perpetrators of fraud; in this work it was zealous and effective; its articles were clear and to the point. The blame for corruption was made to rest where it properly belonged, and no nonsense was allowed to creep in, condemning the white people as a whole, nor implying that they were unfit to take part in public affairs, on the ground of a white supremacy having brought the city of New York to a debt of over a hundred million dollars, "with nothing secured in public improvements for this prodigal waste of the public revenue."

Colored men, the same as white men, are corrupt from selfish motives alone, and do not care a fig as to who are injured by their corruption; neither do they care whether they misrepresent their race or their constituents. Their solo regard is for self, and as in the case of the New York thieving "statesmen," punishment should be visited upon the wrong doers, and they be made to suffer the penalty for outraging decency and honesty, instead of the race identified by color being made the object of the contempt and miserable prejudice of the unjust editors and color aristocrats of the New York Times and negro-hating people generally. For the colored wrong doer, we ask the same punishment as for the white one, and that the same circumstances admitted in mitigation of offenses committed by the one be allowed to control for the other.

In the State of South Carolina, much corruption is charged, and the New York Times attributes it solely to negro supremacy, when the fact is that the negroes have been deceived by their representatives, and the rings have become as potent formed and have become as potent as that of which Tweed was the ruling genius in the city of New York. The evils in South Carolina are to be redressed and remedied after the manner and upon the plan adopted by New York, i. e. the election of honest men to office; the arrest and swift punishment of the bribe takers, and corruptionists of whatever race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Already the Hon. R. B. Elliott, the able representative in Congress from South Carolina, is on the alert to bring about a reform in the management of the public affairs of his Stato; and he is a colored man, and the success he will attain will come through the assistance of colored men in that State. The white element in South Carolina, as a rule, carry their hatred of the restored Union and the enfranchisement of the negro, to such an unwise and ridiculous extent as to stand aloof from the controlling power in this State; consequently, very little help in the work of reform is to be expected from that quarter.

We as firmly believe in the thorough honesty of the masses of the colored people of South Carolina, as does the New York Times in the honesty of the white people of New York. Honest though the white people of New York were the most shameful corruption and misrule, were true of the chief city in that State and the great commercial metropolis of the nation. Before denouncing and punishing the corruptionists, the people had to be aroused, and the question of reform brought to the understanding of the honest citizens of New York. Has any thing of the kind been attempted in South Carolina? After the attempt has been made and the negro fails to understand, and act up to the requirements of the situation, will be the time to deplore negro supremacy, as it would have been the time to denounce white supremacy had the people of New York continued in power the Tweeds, the Connollys, the Brennans, Genets, &c., all white men, after the exposures made by the New York Times of their felonious management of the public money.

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HIS JUST DESERTS.

BY MARY REED CROWELL.

The scent of grape blooms in the soft summer air; the sunshine flickering through the glossy horse-chestnut leaves; one stray beam slanting athwart the piazza of the Mirabeau Hotel, at the very feet of Horace Kent.

A kingly sort of fellow—as far as personal went; a young man with tawny hair and beard, and bright blue eyes, that had a certain listlessness in them: and a peculiar self-assured expression on his fair blonde face.

A dashing sort of fellow, who had, in the six weeks at the quiet country-side hotel, taken captive not only Ada Burton's heart, but the hearts of several other girls.

He knew it well enough; he had often and often watched the kindling bloom on Ada's face, and seen the quick averted glance she gave him—or did not give him.

It was very pleasant, very pleasant indeed, only he wished to himself, as he sat lazily lolling in the rustic chair on the piazza, that Ada was not so desperately smitten; that she would not be in a hurry for the proposal he knew she expected, and which he certainly meant to honor her with in his own good time.

Meanwhile, it was very delightful to be lawfully, if not morally, privileged to flirt with proud, marble-faced Stella Urivin, or the charming Mrs. Carlington, both of whom seemed fully to appreciate his aristocratic attentions.

He was selfish—that has already been seen; he thoroughly liked his own way, and hated to be "bored" even by the society of ladies, when he was not in the humor for it; even now this very minute, the sound of light laughter from some latticed window annoyed him, especially as he thought it was Ada Burton's voice.

He threw his morning papers half-impatiently on to the piazza—he was too lazy, too good-natured to be wholly, genuinely out of sorts—and adjusted his Panama—so becoming, and he knew it—for a stroll off somewhere, where he could be utterly, entirely alone.

A certain secluded spot, a mile beyond the boat-house, he knew of a velvet-turfed lawn, overshaded with with low spreading apple tress, and completely shut in by a thick undergrowth of bushes, high as a man's head.

He sauntered round the turnpike, and climbed a fence to gain admission to the rural spot, the sun was terrible hot, and the cool grass delightfully refreshing, with the thick, leafy canopy overhead, and the fragrance of the apples on the drowsy air.

He threw himself at full length on the grass, his hands for a pillow under his head—utterly regardless of his immaculate linen suit, two hours earlier fresh from the hands of the laundress.

"It is the perfection of a mid-summer day—a woman, with all her fixin's and furbelows could not begin—Hello? confound 'em!"

Two voices, precisely opposite him, on the other side of the thorn-bushes, smote his enraged ears.

"Delightful? It is hot enough to melt any one—unless it's that salamander of yours, Ada; he dosen't seem to care at all for the heat."

It was May Voici who spoke—a nervous, ready-tongued little witch, Kent's especial aversion. Mrs. Lillie Carlington's sweet, gracious voice—perhaps like all widows's voices, slightly affected—rebuked May Voici.

"Oh, arn't you ashamed to call Mr. Kent a salamander! I am sure he is only fortunate in the extreme if he can endure our fearful American summers."

Mrs. Carlington had crossed the ocean on her bridal tour, and left no opportunity unprared to refer, ever so vaguely to that fact.

"Well,"—and a strong, fresh voice Horace Kent recognized as Bertha Lyon's—"whatever Mrs. Carlington thinks of little May's opinion of the gentleman under discussion she certainly will be horified when I express my unqualified opinion and say I think Mr. Horace Kent an unmitigated rascal."

A silence that was almost heard followed her bold speech, and Mr. Kent stroked his mustache, complacently, and remembered he had rather slighted Miss Lyon at the hop the night before, which doubtless accounted for her opinion.

"Just wait until Hugh comes," Bertha went on, a little hotly, "and we'll see if Mr. Kent can flirt and flirt and flirt with little Ada Burton, and nearly break her heart, and never say the word a man ought to say, and would say, if he wasn't what I know he is, an unmitigated scoundrel."

Bertha was fanning herself vigorously, and Mrs. Carlington was curling her lip in silent sarcasm.

"I presume Mr. Kent can manage his own affairs, however disposed you brother, Mr. Hugh Lyon, may be to assist him."

Her soft, ladylike voice sounded catty somehow.

"I presume he won't have the chance, then," retorted Bertha, hotly. "When Hugh comes, he and Ada are agreed to get up a firstclass flirtation and good Mr. Horace Kent, into the offer he is bound to make—though goodness knows, what Ada sees in him to admire, I don't."

Mrs. Carlington arched her pretty neck, as she languidly aro e.

"It is warm isn't it? What say you to a row over to Vane's Point, if old Sandy is aroused to take us?"

And then the quartette flitted away utterly unconscious of the masculine element on the other side of the fence.

"So that's the way the wind blows is it?"

He laughed outright at the good luck that had led them into a trap; he was utterly rejoiced at the prospect of more fun ahead for the fortnight he was to remain at the Mirabeau.

"Little Ada will have her conquest all to herself," he soliloquized; "I'll let Mr. Hugh flirt with her, and I'll flirt with Mrs. Carlington, and if they think to make me jealous—well, let 'em try."

He got up, dusted his clothes, plucked a twig off the apple-tree and stuck it in his buttonhole and sauntered back.

"But I'll not let her slip, even to please them; after her play is over, and I've proved my 'unmitigated rascalism,' I'll tell little Aid I love her, and have loved her all along."

Then, in his six feet one of grand beauty, he went up to his room, past Ada Burton's door, and he heard her singing a song he had played the night before for her.

"You're sure you're entirely agreed, Miss Burton?—you are sure I may flirt with you to my heart's content?"

It was a wondrously thrilling voice that spoke in a confidential tone to Ada, and she looked up to see a pair of merry searching eyes bent in very decided admiration on her crimson cheeks.

"O course that is the bargin," said Bertha, "only mind you, Hugh Lyon, you are not to fall in love with her—is he to Aid?"

"I am afraid I shall," Mr. Hugh Lyon laughed, then gave Ada his arm into the parlor, where the music was sounding for the grand march.

Horace Kent was inside the door—just where Ada had hoped he would be, when she came in, in her triumph—only, and she had not expected that—Mrs. Lillie Carlington was on his arm, laughing and chatting in the most familiar manner.

Ada felt her heart sicken for one second, and then she bowed to them, and went on with Hugh to take h er place in the quardrille then forming. After the dance came a promenade, with Kent and Mrs. Carlington in utter forgetfulness of Ada's existence. Ada saw it, and her sad spirit would not stay out of her eyes; her cheeks would flush and pale alternately as she stole sly glances at the handsome fellow who had made such an impression on her.

Hugh Lyon saw her distress, and pitied her from the depths of his kindly heart, and wondered how on earth any fellow blessed with the affection of such a sweet girl as Ada Burton could help striving mightily to hold it.

"They don't seem to care," whispered Ada, piteously.

"We don't make it strong enough, I guess," he said, cheerily. "Let's get in front of them, and whisper, and be dreadfully confidential!"

And so Hugh cut across the room with Ada and joined the promenade just in front of Kent and the widow, and whispered to perfection.

But "forewarned was forearmed," and Kent smiled serenely, and the beautiful widow thought Bertha Lyon's plan suited her remarkably!

Then came supper, and a thining out of guests, until only a few friends remained.

Mr. Lyon and Ada came up in time to catch Mrs. Carlington's last words,

We can not fail to enjoy it thoroughly. Our party will be so select—Miss Burton, you will go to Dean's Ruins to-morrow? Mr. Lyon, your sister has promised you to our impromptu picnic."

"With pleasure I shall go. Kent, you're booked, of course?"

If Ad—if Miss Burton will allow me the pleasure of her company?"

He bowed, smiled, and looked so handsome, and poor Ada flushed to radiance.

"I don't know about that," returned Hugh, magnificently; "I am disposed to fight, if needs be—for the honor of being Miss Ada's escort. You'll not refuse me?"

He gave her such a look; it thrilled her through, for all it was in jest. No, she wouldu't refuse him—to punish Horace Kent.

"I shall be happy to go with you, Mr. Lyon. You will excuse me, of course, Mr. Kent."

And Kent bowed, perfectly at ease.

"Certainly—with pleasure. Mrs. Carlington can console me, I venture to say."

His eyes, his voice were so sarcastic that Hugh wheeled Ada around, and took her out on the piazza for a minute's cool air.

"That fellow is an insufferable puppy—not worth even the anxious widow's regards. I am so glad you are going to-morrow with me, Ada. I may as well recite my lesson in private as in public, mayn't I?"

Somehow, her eyes went down before his and her heart stirred strangely. If Horace would only be so good!

And the morrow was a success.

Hugh was the life of the party, and Ada felt a pleasant sort of pride in him, because she and Bertha loved each other so, doubtless.

And Mr. Kent and the widow had it all their own way, even to Horace's lying on the grass at her feet, and reading Tennyson to her.

Ada stumbled over them once on her way to the lakelet for a tiny pail of water. Mr. Kent's first impulse had been to spring up; his second, to remain where he was, and show her she was not particularly essential to his enjoyment of the day.

So he nodded, quite indifferently, as she passed; while Mrs. Carlington, in a burst of triumphant malice, suddenly exclaimed, in Ada's hearing: "Oh, Horace, do repeat that exquisite verse again."

She had the satisfaction of seeing a blush surge over the back of Ada's neck, and the next minute she managed to flush guiltily herself.

"Oh, Mr. Kent, I am so ashamed of myself! But I was completely carried away with that sweet verse you read from 'Eleanore.' Please forgive me, and I will promise never to call you so again."

She certainly was very pretty; the scene was a favorable one, the time, the place, and so, thralled by her honeyed voice, her floating hair that almost touched his own, Horace Kent leaned nearer her, and for answer repeated again the verse from "Eleanore,"—hardly meaning what he said but feeling some delightful sensation that lent passionate thrill to his words.

But when I see thee....with tresses unconfined
While the odorous wind
Breathes low between the sunset and the moon,
....I watch thy grace....a languid fire creeps
Thro' all my veins to all my frame
Dissolvingly, and slowly; soon
From thy rose-red lips my name
Floweth, and then, as in a swoon,
....My tremulous tongue faltereth,
I die with my delight....
I would be dying evermore,
So dying ever, Eleanore.

And, the while, Ada Burton went back to Hugh Lyon, a sweet dream broken, a heart suddenly shorn of ts idol.

And Horace Kent, his infrequent burst of enthusiasm evaporated by the time the passionate verse was repeated, thought what a precious pair of fools they were.

"Going away! Oh, Mr. Lyon!"

For the life of her, Ada could not help it, that sharp, sudden wail of hers. Then in shamefacedness, she began repeating stale, stereotyped wishes for his safety and happiness.

He listened, with a half-savage smile.

"It will be delightful happiness, Ada, that I'm going to—the leaving Kent here to reap the reward of my labors."

"But he will not—I mean you have been very kind to me, very, Mr. Ly—"

He grasped her hands that lay idly on the piano keys.

"Kind? Only kind? Perhaps, but horribly cruel to myself. Iv'e been playing with fi re, and been hopelessly scorched."

Her heart was bo unding with delirious bliss She to o, had played with fire, and—she stole a glance at his stern face; he caught the look, and his eyes grew radiant.

"Ada! Ada? tell me is my love hopeless?"

"Hugh! as if such a one you as could come but to conquer!"

Wasn't that satisfactory enough for any lover? And Hugh took his just deserts, just then, in the form of sundry kisses, and low, murmurous vows, just as Mr. Horace Kent lounged in, easy, handsome, lazy.

"Oh,—a thousa nd pardons! My congratulations, Miss Burton?"

Then he lounged out with smothered curses on his lips, and a fiercer feeling than he had ever felt before that he was outmaneuvered after all.

Did he marry his widow friend?

Not at all, although after that selection from Eleanor she chose to regard herself Mr. Horace Kent's special delight—until, the morning when Ada announced her engagement, it was discovered Mr. Kent had left for regionrs unknown—a vanquished hero, who received, as did Mr. Hugh Lyon, "his just deserts."

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